

The Indian Constitution is a unique blend of federal and unitary features, often described as "quasi-federal" or "cooperative federalism".

Federal Features:

- Dual Polity: The Constitution establishes a dual polity, with the Union and states having their own spheres of authority.
- Division of Powers: The Seventh Schedule divides powers between the Union, State, and Concurrent Lists, ensuring clear jurisdiction.
- Supremacy of the Constitution: The Constitution is the supreme law, and both Union and state governments must operate within its framework.
- Independent Judiciary: The Supreme Court acts as the guardian of the Constitution, resolving disputes between the Union and states.
- Bicameral Legislature: The Rajya Sabha represents states, providing a voice in the Union legislature

Unitary Features:

- Strong Centre: The Union government has significant powers, including residuary powers and control over key subjects.
- Single Constitution: India has a single Constitution, ensuring uniformity in governance and law.
- Single Citizenship: Citizens enjoy equal rights throughout the country, reinforcing unity.
- Integrated Judiciary: A unified judicial system ensures

consistent interpretation of laws.

- Emergency Provisions: The Centre can assume control during emergencies, temporarily converting the federal system into a unitary one

The Indian Constitution's blend of federal and unitary features aims to balance national unity with regional autonomy, making it a unique and dynamic system.